

# RUL

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.  
He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*  
Leapt from his eyes. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,  
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*  
4. Mischievous; baneful.  
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*  
Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*  
To *RUIN*. *v. a.* [ruiner, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To subvert; to demolish.  
A nation loving gold must rule this place,  
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*  
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.  
By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*  
Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,  
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*  
A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*  
3. To impoverish.  
She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*  
To *RUIN*. *v. n.*  
1. To fall in ruins.  
Hell heard th' unfutterable noise, hell saw  
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled  
Affrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep  
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*  
2. To run to ruin.  
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,  
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,  
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*  
3. To be brought to poverty or misery.  
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business,  
we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*  
To *RUINATE*. *v. a.* [from *ruin*. This word is now obsolete.]  
1. To subvert; to demolish.  
I will not *ruinate* my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,  
And set up Lancaster. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
We'll order well the state,  
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*. *Shaksp.*  
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.  
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and  
Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be  
ruined. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
So shall the great revenger *ruinate*  
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*  
RUINATION. *n. f.* [from *ruinate*.] Subversion; demolition;  
overthrow. Obsolete.  
Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sudden  
ruination of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*  
RUINOUS. *adj.* [ruinous, Lat. *ruinus*, Fr.]  
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.  
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is  
*ruinous*. *Hayward.*  
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.  
The birds,  
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,  
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,  
To gratulate the sweet return of morn. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to  
the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dved in human  
blood. *Clarendon's Preface to Scipio.*  
A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Sw.*  
RUINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.]  
1. In a ruinous manner.  
2. Mischievously; destructively.  
If real uncalinities may be admitted to be as deterring as  
imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously*  
on himself. *Deay of Piety.*  
RULE. *n. f.* [regula, Lat.]  
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.  
I am asham'd, that women  
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shaksp.*  
May he live  
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be!  
A wife servant shall have *rule* over a son that cauleth  
shame. *Proverbs xvii. 2.*  
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God,  
that determines which is the positive heir, the right of suc-  
cession; and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have  
been determined. *Locke.*  
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to en-  
danger that form of *rule* established by the law of their  
country. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 52.*  
Instruct me whence this uproar;  
And wherefore Vanoe, the sworn friend to Rome,  
Should spurn against our *rules*, and stir  
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Phillips's Briton.*

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# RUM

- Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes  
At the rude *rumbling* Barlippton makes. *Resonance.*  
The fire she fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,  
*Rumbling* within. *Dryden.*  
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,  
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,  
In vain fought issue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*  
On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise  
within the entrails of the machine, after which the moun-  
tain burst. *Addison.*  
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they  
have been shook from their respective thrones, by the *rum-  
bling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spektator, N° 597.*  
RUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that  
rumbles.  
RUMINANT. *adj.* [ruminant, Fr. *ruminaus*, Latin.] Having  
the property of chewing the cud.  
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peri-  
staltic motion upwards and downwards. *Roy.*  
The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet,  
is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*  
To RUMINATE. *v. n.* [ruminare, Fr. *rumino*, Lat.]  
1. To chew the cud.  
Others fill'd with pasture gazing fat,  
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears  
from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts  
of animals, which *ruminant* or chew the cud, extremely  
open. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
On grassy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thomson.*  
2. To muse; to think again and again.  
Alone sometimes the walk'd in secret where,  
To *ruminant* upon her discontent. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,  
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*  
I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and  
London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance  
sets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in  
which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele to Pope.*  
He practices a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the sub-  
ject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several  
ideas which are necessary. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
To RUMINATE. *v. a.* [ruminare, Lat.]  
1. To chew over again.  
2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.  
'Tis a studied, not a present thought,  
By duty *ruminated*. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Knock at the study, where he keeps,  
To *ruminant* strange plots of dire revenge. *Shaksp.*  
The condemned English  
Sit patiently, and only *ruminant*  
The morning's danger. *Shaksp.*  
Mad with desire the *ruminates* her sin,  
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;  
Now the despair, and now resolves to try;  
Would not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dry.*  
RUMINATION. *n. f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from *ruminare*.]  
1. The property or act of chewing the cud.  
Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to  
lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arb.*  
2. Meditation; reflection.  
It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many ob-  
jects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most hu-  
morous sadness. *Shaksp. As You like it.*  
Retiring, full of *rumination* sad,  
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*  
To RUMMAGE. *v. a.* [rummen, German, to empty. *Skinner.*  
*rimar*, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.  
Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,  
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryden.*  
To RUMMAGE. *v. n.* To search places.  
A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures,  
there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*  
Some on antiquated authors pore;  
*Rummage* for sense. *Dryden's Persius.*  
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and  
Duck-lane. *Swift.*  
RUMMER. *n. f.* [reemer, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.  
Imperial Rhine below'd the generous *rummer*. *Philips.*  
RUMOUR. *n. f.* [rumour, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] Flying or popu-  
lar report; bruit; fame.  
We hold *rumour* from what we fear. *Shaksp.*  
There ran a *rumour*  
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,  
And his achievements of no less account.  
This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke.*  
*Rumour* next and chance  
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*  
She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,  
That times to come should see the Trojan race  
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

# RUN

- To RUMOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to  
bruit.  
Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,  
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shaksp.*  
All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day  
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
'Twas *rumour'd*,  
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*  
RUMOURER. *n. f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of  
news.  
A slave  
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,  
Are entered into the Roman territories.  
—Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shaksp.*  
RUMP. *n. f.* [rumpf, German.]  
1. The end of the backbone.  
At her *rump* the growing had behind  
A fox's tail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
If his holiness would thump  
His reverend bum 'gainst horse's *rump*,  
He might b'equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*  
*Rumps* of beef with virgin honey strew'd. *King.*  
Last trotted forth the gentle swine,  
To ease her itch against the stump,  
And dimly was heard to whine,  
All as she scrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. The buttocks.  
A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,  
And mouncht,—give me quoth I  
Aroint the witch!—the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shaksp.*  
He charg'd him first to bind  
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
To RUMPLE. *v. a.* [rumple, Dutch.] To crush or contract  
into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of  
shape.  
Each vital speck, in which remains  
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains  
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,  
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*  
Never put on a clean apron, till you have made your lady's  
bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*  
RUMPLE. *n. f.* [hympelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.  
Fair Virginia would her fate bestow  
On Rutula, and change her faultless make  
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*  
To RUN. *v. n.* *pret. ran.* [riman, Gothick; yman, Saxon;  
*rennen*, Dutch.]  
1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that  
both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time;  
to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.  
Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Prov.*  
Laban *ran* unto the man unto the well. *Gen. xxiv. 29.*  
When she knew Peter's voice, she *ran* in, and told how  
Peter stood before the gate. *Acts xii. 14.*  
Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,  
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*  
He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks again. *Dryden.*  
Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*  
2. To use the legs in motion.  
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run*  
about. *Locke.*  
3. To move in a hurry.  
The priest and people *run* about,  
And at the ports all thronging out,  
As if their safety were to quit  
Their mother. *Benj. Johnson.*  
4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.  
The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the  
ground. *Exodus ix. 25.*  
5. To rush violently.  
Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon  
thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges xviii. 25.*  
Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,  
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;  
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,  
Your ship shou'd *run* against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*  
They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less  
dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
I discover those shoals of life which are concealed in order  
to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*  
6. To take a course at sea.  
*Running* under the island Claudia, we had much work to  
come by the boat. *Acts xviii. 16.*  
7. To contend in a race.  
A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to  
*run* races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*  
8. To fly; not to stand. It is often followed by away in this  
sense.  
My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my  
master. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*